

CHARGE TREACHERY TO MR. TILFORD CASHIER ADMITS STEALING \$40,000

William H. Butler Begins Bitter War in the Universal Tobacco Company Case.

\$500,000 PROFITS MADE

Bock Company Sale to the Trust Declared to Have Been Fraud in Court.

MR. COCKRAN WILL FIGHT

Wheeler H. Peckham, Before Vice Chancellor Pitney, Criticizes Mr. Telford.

At the instance of William H. Butler, president of the Universal Tobacco Company, suit has been instituted in the Supreme Court against Frank H. Telford, of the firm of Park & Telford, to compel him to take the witness stand and give an accounting of the profits which he is said to have derived from his sale of a controlling interest in the Henry Clay-Bock Company to the Tobacco Trust.

It is asserted that Mr. Telford sold out to the trust while acting as the agent of a syndicate which had been formed by interests identified with the Universal Company, of which he was a director, for the purchase of the Bock company. Mr. Butler afterward forced Mr. Telford to resign from the directorate of the Universal company.

Harsh language was used yesterday by Wheeler H. Peckham, one of the counsel for the Universal Tobacco Company, in its fight to prevent the appointment of a receiver by the Chancery Court of New Jersey.

Mr. Cockran's attack will be followed to-morrow morning in Newark by W. Bourke Cockran, who was one of the members of the syndicate for the purchase of the Bock company. Mr. Cockran is expected to make a scathing arraignment of Mr. Telford and his alleged treachery in selling the control of the Bock company to the trust after the Universal company had practically obtained it.

Papers in the individual suit of Mr. Butler against Mr. Telford have been prepared. They were placed in the hands of the process servers yesterday and strenuous attempts were made to serve them upon Mr. Telford at the Waldorf-Astoria. At a late hour last night these attempts had not succeeded.

How much profit was made by the sale of the Bock company is not definitely known, but it is estimated to have been half a million dollars, as brought out in the New Jersey proceedings yesterday. The officials of the Universal company asserted last night that the action for the appointment of a receiver in New Jersey was begun in the hope that the suit against Mr. Telford would be abandoned.

In an affidavit Mr. Butler says that a syndicate composed of Hollins & Co., Mr. Telford, Henry Wilson and himself was formed to buy control of the Bock company, which had a practical monopoly of Havana cigars. The acquisition of this company, it was believed, would make the Universal company a formidable rival to the Trust.

Bock Company Sale.
Mr. Butler and Mr. Telford went to Cuba to conduct the negotiations for the syndicate. When options had been obtained in the success of the plan, Mr. Butler was summoned home.

Mr. Telford, Mr. Wilson and Rafael Govin were appointed syndicate managers of the \$1,000,000 required to finance the deal. Mr. Butler says he subscribed \$250,000, while Mr. Telford, Mr. Wilson and George H. Sheldon put in \$125,000 each.

The ensuing Affidavit.
In his affidavit Mr. Butler says:

"While negotiations were pending looking to the amalgamation of the Havana Commercial Company, the Henry Clay-Bock Company and the Universal Tobacco Company, it transpired that said Telford and Govin, in direct violation of their duty to the syndicate members and without my knowledge, on that, as far as I know, of the other members of the syndicate, excepting Wilson, who conspired with them, had sold out said stock to the Tobacco Trust.

"This information was acquired in the following ways:—One of the members of the syndicate, W. Bourke Cockran, informed me that he was informed that subscriptions for the stock of a company were being invited, which company, it was claimed, had acquired the Henry Clay-Bock company stock from my syndicate, and I thereupon telephoned Telford, one of the syndicate members, telling him of this astounding information, and made an appointment for Mr. Cockran, him and me to meet later in the day. We met, and Wilson and my brother George were present.

"In the course of our conversation, Telford professed that he could not believe that Govin, a syndicate manager and trustee for his associates, would undertake to dispose of a property without even consulting with his brother manager or the other members. Mr. Cockran reminded Telford that he (Cockran) had been interested in the syndicate by Telford, representing that the cash of the Henry Clay-Bock Company in combination with the Universal Tobacco Company would be worth \$250,000.

"Telford's reply was that it would be worth \$100,000, at least. Mr. Cockran then stated to Telford that he thought the courts would prevent the proposed disposition by Govin of the syndicate property, and suggested the preparation of legal papers and the appointment of a receiver. Telford remarked:

"If you can get proof that Govin and Hollins have undertaken to dispose of that stock I will apply for the appointment of a receiver for the administration of the property under the control of the court. It is now Friday afternoon. Let us meet on Monday, when, if you have the requisite evidence, we can go ahead with your suit."

"Mr. Wilson agreed to the propriety of this proposed action. Saturday morning, the next day, while Mr. Cockran, pursuant to the above arrangement, was preparing papers to restrain the proposed action by Govin, in the presence of Sheldon, George P. Butler and others, word came over the telephone to Mr. Sheldon from Mr. Wilson to the effect that the control of the Henry Clay-Bock Company had been sold by Govin and Hollins to the Tobacco Trust. Mr. Sheldon said:

Official of Navesink National at Red Bank, N. J., Confesses to His Defalcation

SURRENDERS TO MARSHAL

Enoch L. Cowart, Highly Respected, Breaks Down as He Tells of His Misdeeds.

HAD \$50,000 ADVANCED TO HIM

Run on Institution Forced Climax, Ending in Admission of Embezzlement Covering Years.

Confessing himself false to his trust, and admitting the theft of \$40,000, Enoch L. Cowart, cashier of the Navesink National Bank, of Red Bank, N. J., yesterday afternoon surrendered himself to the United States authorities.

His arrest, which came as a shock to Red Bank, where he has long been looked to as a man of unquestioned integrity, formed a dramatic climax to the closing of the bank's door on Friday.

After he had been confronted by W. A. Mason, a national bank examiner, who has been appointed receiver for the bank by the Controller of the Currency at Washington, Cowart almost collapsed and plodded his word that he and his wife would sacrifice everything they owned to make restitution.

When a run on the bank began on Friday morning as the result of rumors that had become public, Cowart hurried to New York and obtained \$50,000 from the Consolidated National Bank to meet the demands of depositors in his own bank. It was then believed the bank could meet the demands upon it, as Edward E. Roberts, the newly elected president, a man of wealth, had offered to help tide over the trouble.

Mr. Roberts had a certified check for \$25,000 on the Second National Bank of Red Bank in his pocket at the time. The check is still there, for while Cowart was absent, Mr. Mason, who had been going over the books with the officers and directors, discovered many erasures and false entries.

Never suspecting that his misdeeds had been discovered, Cowart hurried into the bank with the \$25,000, his smile of confidence indicating his belief that all would be well. A few moments later Mr. Mason confronted him with evidence of his wrong doing.

After a few moments of silence, in which the gaze of his associates was directed to him, the cashier in a broken voice admitted that he was a defaulter.

In the story he told in a broken voice, Cowart admitted taking \$40,000, declaring he had used part of it personally and the rest to pay dividends to the stockholders. The statement that he had robbed the bank to pay the stockholders, strange as it may seem, is generally believed by those connected with the bank.

As Mr. Roberts expressed it, Cowart was a father to the bank, having organized it twelve years ago and persuaded some of his friends to take the stock. He had formerly been employed in the Second National, at Red Bank, and when he assumed his duties in the new institution his whole heart went into his work. His greatest desire was to prove himself a successful financier, and when the bank began to pay its stockholders eight per cent and the stock sold for \$75 a share his business ability was well shown.

In his grief and shame Cowart begged Mr. Mason to permit him to go home for the night, promising that he would surrender himself yesterday. When the cashier's young wife came to the bank and, standing courageously beside her husband, promised to sacrifice everything she owned to help make up the loss, Mr. Mason gave his consent.

Cowart then returned to his home under the surveillance of United States deputy marshals and retired. True to his word, he returned to Red Bank at four o'clock yesterday afternoon with his brother and John F. Hawkins, his counsel, and went direct to the office of Edmund Wilson, counsel for Mr. Mason.

AT ONCE ARRAIGNED.
There he surrendered to John I. Garfield, a United States deputy marshal, who at once arraigned him before Frank P. McDermott, a United States Supreme Court Commissioner. Courtlandt Parker, Jr., Acting United States District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was committed to the custody of the United States Grand Jury, which meets in Trenton next month and was held in \$10,000 bail. The bail was furnished by Theodore Baringer, Elijah Van Cleef and John F. Hawkins, the defendant's counsel, of Asbury Park, and Mr. Cowart, the cashier's brother.

Mr. Mason said later that Cowart had agreed to plead guilty after his indictment and throw himself upon the mercy of the Court.

In the complaint made by Mr. Mason the cashier is charged with the embezzlement of \$20,000. The balance of the amount Cowart admits taking is outlawed by the statute of limitations.

The bank uses the loose leaf system of bookkeeping, and Cowart's method, according to Mr. Mason, was to remove leaves from the ledger and take the cash. In the fact that Cowart had been embezzling from the bank since its organization in this way, falsifying the reports, he was never suspected by the directors until the crash came.

It is understood that the real and personal property stand in Cowart's name which is to be turned over to the bank. The bank's bond of \$20,000, with Cowart's bond of \$20,000, furnished by a surety company, will make \$40,000, which will be turned over to the bank.

Mr. Mason, after confirming the fact that Cowart had confessed and promised to make all the restitution in his power, said:

"From what I have learned, I do not see how the bank can possibly resume. The outstanding loans are about \$300,000. Practically all these loans are protected by good security, upon them the bank may be bad. I have been busy to-day with my assistant going over the books, checking up the assets and shipping the currency to Washington. I cannot yet tell the exact amount of the liabilities, nor can I state whether the depositors will be paid in full. I do not know what Cowart did with the money he took, further than that he says he used some himself and the rest for dividends to the stockholders."

Before the run on the bank on Friday, when \$30,000 was withdrawn, the deposits amounted to \$300,000 and the cash reserve

Defaulting Cashier, Bank He Admits Robbing, and Its Former Head



ENOCH L. COWART, CASHIER, ARRESTED

WOMEN IN PANIC IN STEAMER CRASH

Excursion Boat, Carrying 300 Passengers, Rammed by Tug Off Brooklyn Shore.

CAPTAIN CALMS FRIGHT

The William Storrie, Returning from Midland Beach, Damaged by the Stranahan.

"DELIBERATE," CAPTAIN SAYS

Three hundred excursionists, most of whom were women and children, were in the William Storrie, a tugboat, yesterday afternoon by a collision between the steamboat William Storrie and the steam lighter S. T. Stranahan, in the bay, near the breakwater, on the Brooklyn side, and a few hundred feet north of Gowanus Creek. A section of the stem of the Storrie three feet wide and extending from the main deck to a distance of two or three feet below the water line was torn away and the Stranahan was badly raked amidships.

No one was injured, but excitement ran high for a few minutes among the passengers. Officers of the boat denied that there was a panic, but passengers claimed that women screamed and picked up their children and ran wildly about the deck. They were quickly quieted down by Captain Sherwood.

The Storrie was run to the Barge Office dock without assistance, and after the passengers had been landed she was taken under her own steam to a dry dock in Hoboken. It could not be learned last night what became of the Stranahan after the accident, although it was reported she had put back to Brooklyn.

Captain Sherwood says her pumps were working and she turned back. Captain Sherwood blames the captain of the other boat for the accident, and says he tried to run across the Storrie's bow.

"I was standing off the Brooklyn shore, well in the channel, and was heading for the Buttermilk Channel, when the Stranahan came out of Gowanus Creek," said Captain Sherwood. "As she came out the captain headed her north, the same direction I was going. When she emerged from the creek I gave two toots of the whistle, a signal that I was going to hold my course."

"When she turned north she was about two hundred and fifty feet to starboard of me. I thought he was heading for the Buttermilk Channel, as well as I was, for he placed in a little on us as we went along. About opposite the breakwater he suddenly sheered to port. He was pretty close to me by that time and I suddenly saw that he was trying to cut across my bow. I did everything I could, and when it was too late he did the best he could. I stopped the engines and then had them reversed."

The other fellow increased his speed and tried to run clear, but he couldn't make it.

"There may have been a little excitement at first, but it was over in a second. Immediately after the shock, which was slight, I told the passengers they had nothing to fear, and they were all quiet in a minute."

Captain Sherwood is not the regular commander of the Storrie. The regular captain, whose name is Maher, was injured two or three weeks ago and has been laid up.

Charles Kelly, manager of the steamboat line, went aboard the Storrie at the Battery and proceeded with her to the shipyard, where she was immediately placed in dry dock. He said that the shipyard firm had been ordered to proceed with all possible haste to repair the damage.

"I have the names of several passengers," said Mr. Kelly, "who say that Captain Sherwood was not to blame for the accident. The Stranahan deliberately cut across his bow, when she should have held her course."

Immediately after she docked a hole was bored in the bottom of the Storrie and a stream of water rushed from her. Captain Sherwood said that the little water that was in the bow did not bear her down forward to any extent.

One of the passengers, whose name was Craig, but who refused his Christian name and address, is authority for the statement that there was much excitement for a few minutes.

"Most of the passengers were women and children," said Mr. Kelly, "and as soon as the Stranahan got near us several began to scream. They grabbed up their children and waited for the shock. When it came it was not as heavy as one as I had expected."



CAPTAIN JAMES S. SHERWOOD, FORMER PRESIDENT

Labor in the Great Cities Laughs at Parks' Threats

Iron League Here Will Meet Fire with Fire and Will Carry the Battle Wherever the Walking Delegate May Cause Renewal.

HIS ORDER WOULD BE IGNORED ELSEWHERE

SHOULD Samuel J. Parks succeed in causing strikes on all buildings in the United States in which the Iron League is interested he will add \$45,000,000 to the vast amount now tied up by labor troubles.

Parks, defiant, declared he had the situation well in hand, and with Frank Buchanan, head of the national organization, was well satisfied that on Monday he would score another big victory.

From different cities where Parks expects to tie up work reports received by the Herald indicated that little or no attention would be paid to his order of a general strike. The prevailing opinion was that the New York walking delegate's influence was confined to this city.

\$45,000,000 TIED UP IF PARKS SUCCEEDS

Vast Sum Would Be Added to Amount Now Lying Idle Because of Strikes.

If Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of the Housewives and Bridgemen's Union, causes strikes on all works of the Iron League throughout the United States he will not add another complication to the local building situation, but he will add \$45,000,000 to the sum already tied up in the building trade war.

This \$45,000,000 represents the value of the one hundred and fifty or more buildings in the course of construction in the country, the iron work for which is being supplied by members of the league.

It is not the intention, as Parks stated yesterday, to stop all iron work on buildings in the country, but only on those in control of men who are fighting him in this city.

The cities affected will include Newark and surrounding cities of New Jersey, Baltimore, St. Joseph, Mo.; Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Boston, Scranton, Portland, N. H.; Lowell, Mass.; Philadelphia, Buffalo, Kansas City, Denver and others. About six thousand men will drop their tools if the orders come, and, indirectly, forty thousand will find work in other branches affected.

No Cessation of Fight.

Undeterred by the threat, the Iron League yesterday announced that it would continue its fight against Parks on the lines already announced, and when the battle stretched beyond the city it would extend its lines to those places affected.

"Parks cannot injure the local situation by anything he may do," said W. E. Cheney, the secretary. "He has done all he could to us up and, despite him, we are steadily receiving applications for work from men not in his power. We have now about six hundred of the sixteen hundred required to fill everything, and all emergency jobs are going ahead."

"If Parks causes strikes on the jobs outside the city we will endeavor to get men, as we are doing here, and we believe it will be easier there than here."

As to the effect of a strike on the members of the league, Mr. Cheney said the action would fall heaviest upon three firms—the J. M. & J. B. Cornell Company, Milliken Brothers and the Cooper-Welch Company—who practically do all the outside work. These firms are willing to undertake at this time a fight to a finish, so that in the future they may know what to expect in the regular course of business. Mr. Cheney did not think the National Association of Structural Iron Manufacturers would be touched, as the Iron League is no longer a member of the

association, which has nothing whatever to do with the local strike.

Parks Is Confident.

Parks was in high spirits yesterday and declared he had the situation entirely in hand. He was much elated at his undisputed control of the union meeting on the evening before and regarded it as a vindication and vote of confidence.

"I'm not running this thing now exactly," he said. "It's gone beyond me, because Frank Buchanan, the national president, has taken up my fight for me. Of course I have discussed this matter with him, and we are together in everything. We are not in a particular hurry about this, because we believe some of the members of the Iron League are not altogether with the dominating firms and are on our side."

For that reason I'm going to give them until Monday to come off their high horse. If they do not we'll give them the biggest fight they ever had."

Parks discussed the outcome of the fight with perfect confidence, and at all times spoke of himself as directing every move to be made in the future. When some one ventured to say that from Monday he was likely to be too busily engaged in the Criminal Courts Building to handle an outside fight, he answered shortly:

"Oh, that'll be all right; don't you worry yourself about me."

Members of the employers' association hastened out of town for their vacations, declaring that the outside fight could not affect the local situation, which was progressing in a most satisfactory way. Of the recalcitrant unions outside the arbitration agreement now, they hinted, they expected to have two more by next Tuesday, which will leave the Parks support only three skilled unions. There are being supported by succeeding unions.

Why League Withdrew.

In regard to the withdrawal of the Iron League from the national association Mr. Cheney said that the national association had been unable to give expected assistance. The general belief here yesterday was that the expected assistance referred to by Mr. Cheney was that the national association should order a general national lockout, which would throw a million workmen idle.

When Mr. Cheney was asked if the Iron League had left the National Association of Iron Manufacturers and Erectors because the national association had refused to order a general shutdown throughout the United States, he said:

"No. We withdrew from the National Association of Structural Iron Manufacturers and Erectors in order to avert a general shutdown. It became evident to us that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was unable to control its members, and we therefore left the national association."

"We were not desirous of bringing on a conflict between the national association and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers."

"In order to prevent a general shutdown throughout the United States the members of the Iron League considered it their duty to withdraw in a body from the national employers' organization."

PARKS LAUGHED AT IN OTHER CITIES

Labor Men Elsewhere Would Ignore Order to Strike if Issued by Him.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday.—Representatives of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in this city declared to-day that there

SAY SHE HEADS A BAND OF FORGERS

Shrewd Operations by Which Many Are Victimized Cause Three Arrests.

MERCHANTS IN A TRAP

Man and Woman Swindled Jewellers, Department Stores and Banks by False Checks.

GIRL CALM IN PRISON CELL

For more than a month the Police Detective Bureau has been seeking the author of a series of forgeries seen in years.

Broadway merchants, including jewellers, clothiers and great department stores have been victimized, as well as banks, the losses running up into the thousands of dollars.

The search ended last night in the capture of Mrs. Mabel Parker, or Priest, twenty-one years old, pretty, bright and entirely self-possessed. Trapped herself by a detective, she shrugged her shoulders and told Captain Langan, it is alleged, how she had proceeded and what she and the man she declares is her husband, intended to do. She also acknowledged, it is alleged, to arrests in Chicago and Buffalo, and to having been a prisoner five times in this city. However, she boasted she had never received a sentence.

Nearly two months ago complaint came to the Detective Bureau that a skillfully forged check had been passed through a bank for several hundred dollars. The check had come through a jeweller, who had received it in payment for a ring bought by a man and woman. At the time the check was tendered the jeweller was told to see that it was good and then deliver the goods. The check had been thought good until the person whose name was signed had balanced his books.

MANY COMPLAINTS MADE.
This complaint was followed by another and still another. In all of which the method of procedure was practically the same. A large department store gave the two \$100 change from a check; three jewellers contributed \$425, \$500 and \$200. Through the Lincoln National Bank passed several of the forgeries, and the Shoe and Leather Bank, the police say, was likewise duped.

One woman, Mrs. Alice Kauser, of No. 142 Broadway, found her name attached to a check for \$100, which she had never cashed, and a prominent business man, who himself in a similar predicament, traced the forgeries to the person who had signed them. The original signers found themselves puzzled to distinguish them.

Inspector "Cluskey" sent out men to find the man and woman, and they notified every merchant in the Broadway district to inform him at once when any persons approached them with the programme described. It was on Thursday that the first news came. Two men visited a well known firm of clothiers, and one of them bought a suit for \$40. He tendered in payment a check for \$40 on the Lincoln National Bank. The check was cashed, and the man and woman were released.

"Just send that up to the bank and have it certified," said one of the men. Fifteen minutes later the check was cashed, and the man and woman were released. They gave their names as James Parker and James Read respectively. They were remanded to the Police Headquarters from Jefferson Market Court, and the inspector was of the opinion that Parker, whose picture was already in the "Foghorn" gallery, was the man who had accompanied the woman.

Later yesterday afternoon a young woman, Miss Delia, called on the police and asked to send a bottle of medicine to her husband, James Parker, who was under arrest. When she left the bureau she was shadowed to an address in West 17th street, and thither the next day Detective Peabody went, with what purported to be a message from the imprisoned Parker. He said he was a man who had spent the night in Police headquarters on suspicion and had talked to Parker.

SHE FALLS INTO TRAP.
According to Peabody, it was a very clever move before they got a little more. They were planning a campaign to get money, not only to aid the imprisoned man, but to make themselves wealthy. When he doubted the woman's ability to do this, she gave him examples, and asked only for signatures. She had planned to go out early Monday morning to get all the signatures of wealthy men to back any bank in the world. They had planned to go out early Monday morning to get all the signatures of wealthy men to back any bank in the world. They had planned to go out early Monday morning to get all the signatures of wealthy men to back any bank in the world.

When Peabody and Mrs. Parker left the house yesterday afternoon they were arrested by Detective "Cluskey" and taken to the station. They were held in the station for several hours, and then were released.

"All right, you've got me. You're too good for a policeman; you ought to be one of us. She showed no hesitation in talking freely to Captain Langan last night. She did not know how much they had gained, she said, but it ran up into the thousands. She had spared nobody, it seems, and had not made a mistake until her husband went out with the third man. "Before I tried this," she said, "I lived at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Holland House and other big places. It was easy. I would ask them to cash a genuine check for \$50, and then after that had come back all right I would tell them hard and get away. I worked that all right for a little while, but then we started on this last one. What we have done was only a starter. I can do the network so that not even the owner of the signature can tell it, and we were going to go for some big game."

Mrs. Parker is said to come from Minneapolis. She had only one condition to make before her confession. "I'll tell everything," she said, "if only you won't tell my husband how that detective fooled me."

RUSSIA TO SEND WAR SHIPS INTO TURKISH WATERS

Powerful Black Sea Squadron to Emphasize the Demands of Russia.

NOTHING LESS THAN TOTAL COMPLIANCE

This Action Does Not Alter Russia's Attitude Toward Revolutionists.

BULGARIA IS SO WARNED

Action Supported by France—Great Britain Does Not Object—Austria Surprised.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday.—A squadron of the Russian Black Sea fleet has been ordered to sail for Turkish waters. Notification of this move has been telegraphed from Sebastopol to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

SQUADRON MAY CRUISE NEAR THE BOSPHORUS

German Foreign Office Does Not Think Russia Will Add Fuel to the Flames.

BERLIN, Saturday.—The Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the news that a Russian Black Sea squadron is going to Turkish waters. Its information says that the squadron has left port for an unknown destination. The officials here do not think that the Russian vessels will appear before Constantinople, which might give encouragement to the revolutionary elements in Macedonia, as Count Lamdorff's note, published to-day, shows that Russia is keeping the question of satisfaction for the murder of the Consul at Monastir distinct from the general Macedonian question.

The officials believe that the St. Petersburg Cabinet will not allow any stand which might add fuel to the flames in Macedonia. It is thought probable that the Russian squadron will cruise in the vicinity of the Bosphorus, or demonstrate against some Turkish port on the Black Sea, rather than go to Constantinople, in order to bring pressure on the Sultan to give adequate reparation.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS NO OBJECTION

Sees in Note to Bulgaria Russia's Wish to Localize Trouble as Powers Desire.

LONDON, Saturday.—There is reason to believe that the Powers, certainly Great Britain, will raise no objection to the demands of Russia upon Turkey or to the stay of her squadron in Turkish waters until her demands have been fully complied with. Count Lamdorff's representations to Bulgaria in order to participate in the naval maneuvers the British Ramilles was withdrawn from Salonica and the cruiser Mohawk from Cyprus.

"If the situation in Macedonia becomes more threatening than the government is at present informed," said an Admiralty official, "ships will be sent. As it is, the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet has the control. It is discretionary with him to detach a squadron and order it to proceed to Turkey. It is probable that the Ramilles and Mohawk will return thither, as the commander-in-chief has been kept informed of the developments in the near East."

FRANCE SUPPORTS RUSSIA

M. Delcasse Has Throughout Favored Energetic Course.

PARIS, Saturday.—The news that a Russian naval division has been ordered to Turkish waters has not caused that impression which is likely to follow when the significance of Russia's move is more fully appreciated.

Although the Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, and most of the responsible officials are absent, assurances were given that official opinion is strongly in support of Russia's action, as the French policy throughout has favored an energetic course.

AUSTRIA SURPRISED.

Russia's Step May Lead to Modification of Agreement as to Balkans.

VIENNA, Saturday.—The publication here of the announcement that Russia intends to send a fleet to the Black Sea has caused general surprise. This being a Catholic holiday, it is impossible to procure an official statement.

Among minor officials and the public